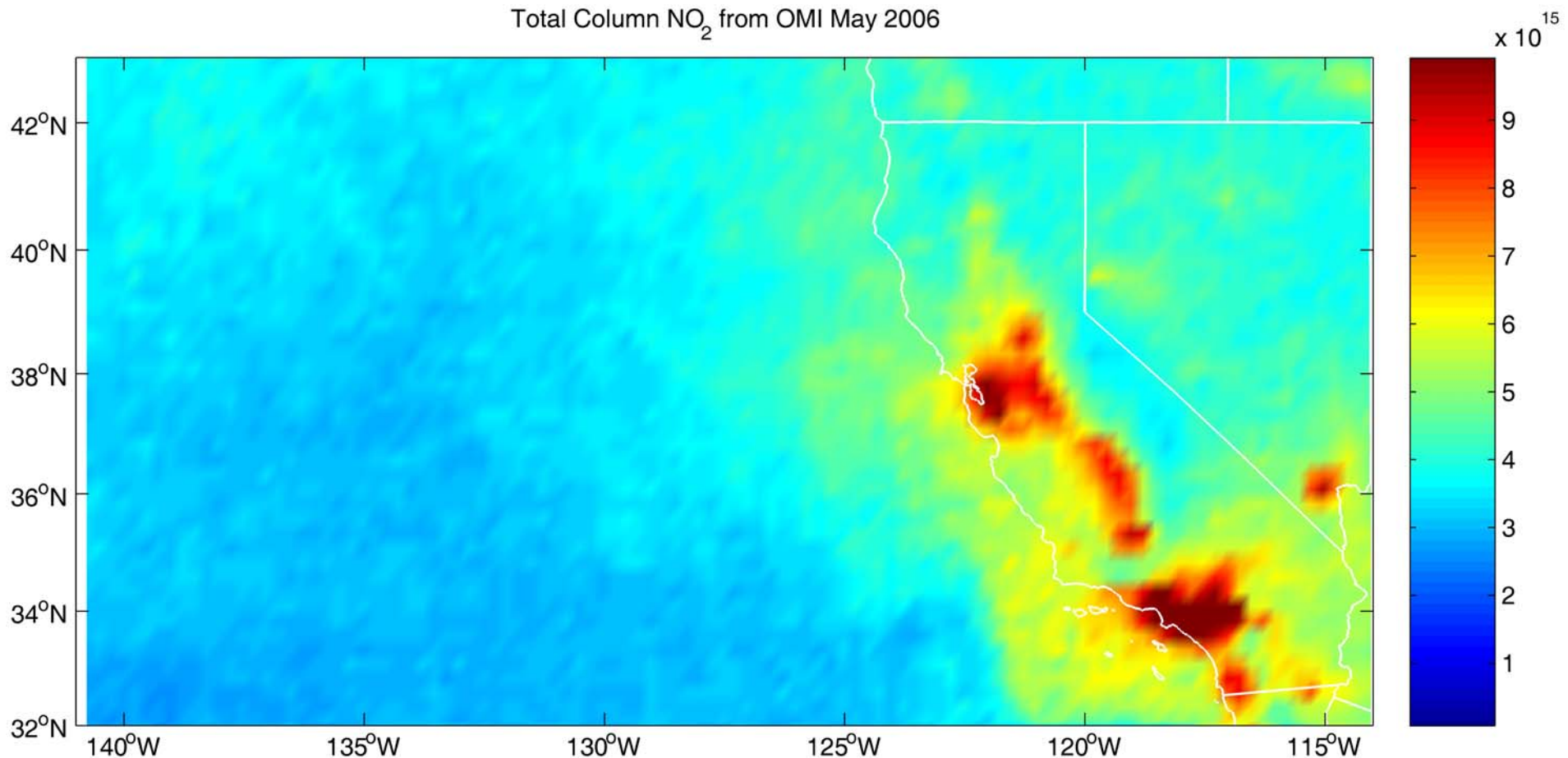


Validation, Day of Week and Seasonal Perspectives on Satellite NO₂

Ronald C. Cohen
UC Berkeley



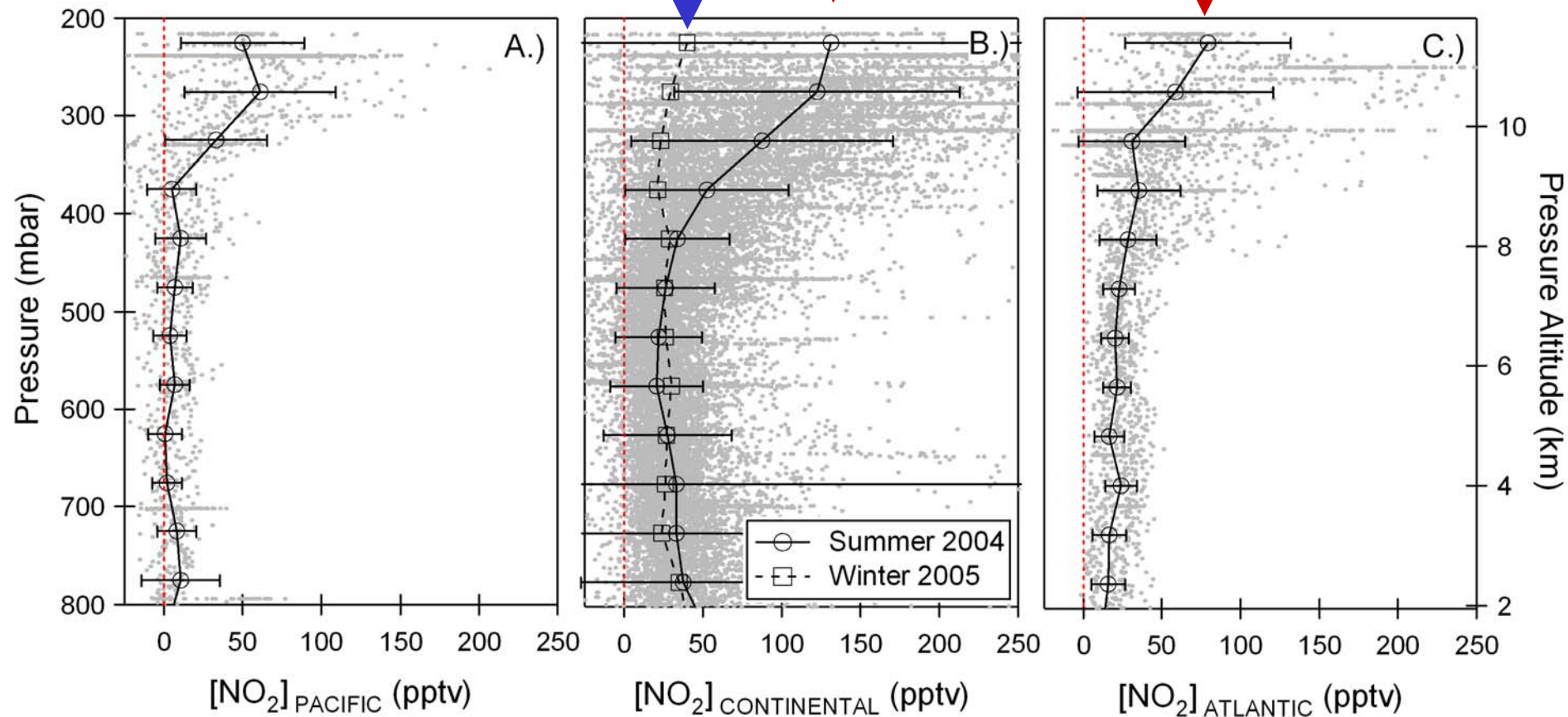
- **We need to become the AQ community and they need to be integrated with us. As long as it is “us” and “them” we are failing.**
- **To date the “AQ” data has been best digested by colleagues in a position to look at the whole globe. There has been relatively little work that takes advantage of the daily coverage or high spatial resolution.**
- **The California Air Resources Board is supporting use of OMI to identify strategies for producing high spatial resolution NO_x inventories with day-of-week information.**



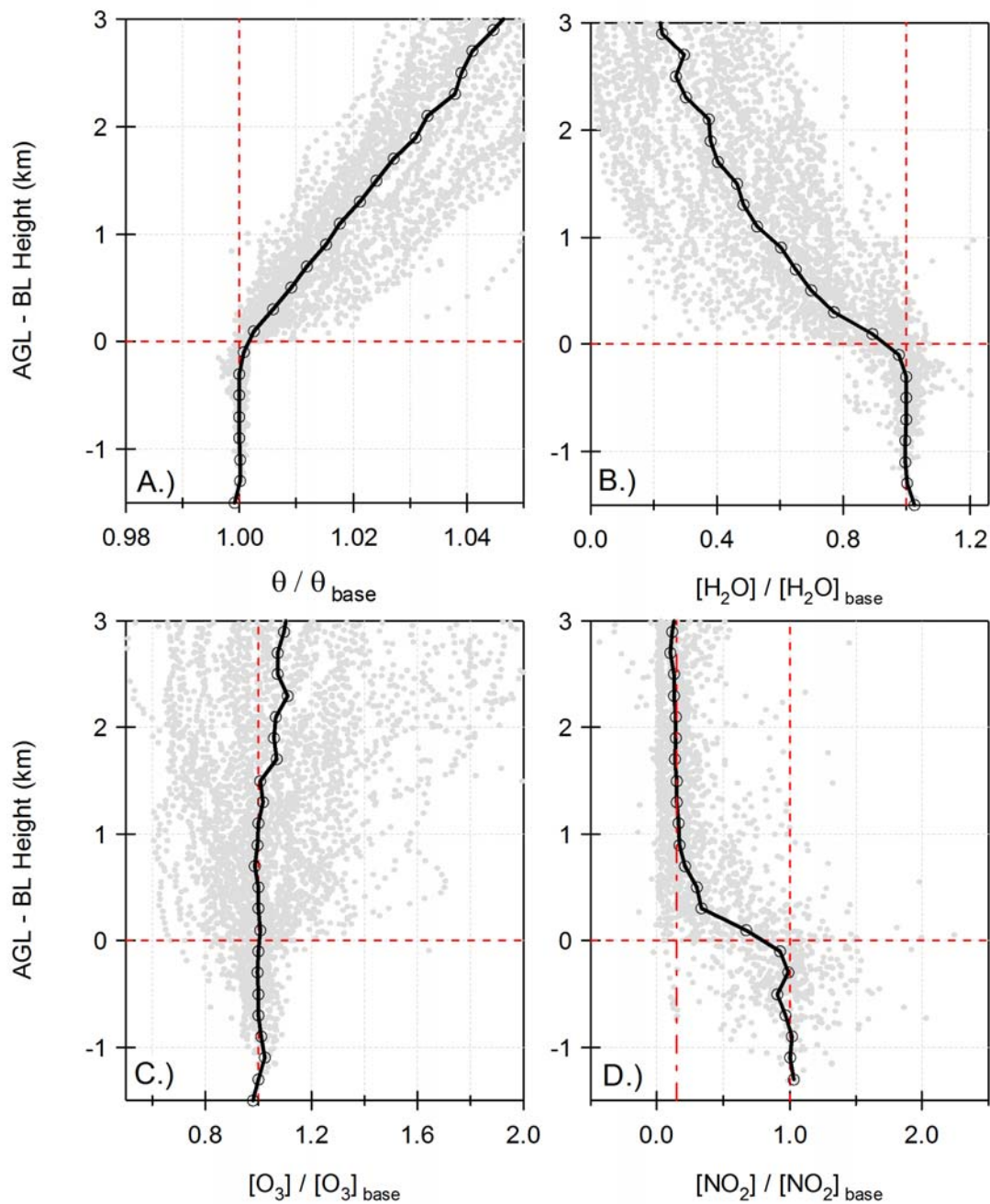
In situ measurements of NO₂ profiles

Winter

Summer



INTEX-A DC-8



NO₂ Satellite Comparison

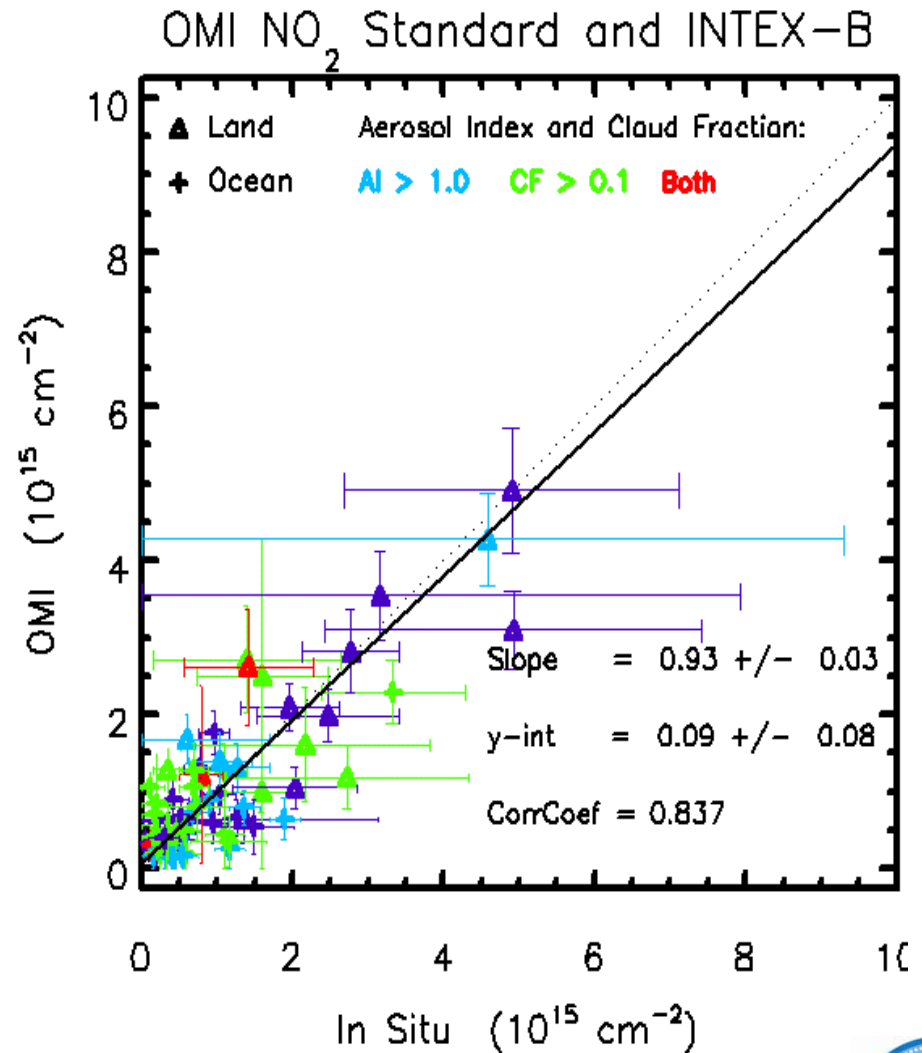
See papers by

Bucsela et al.

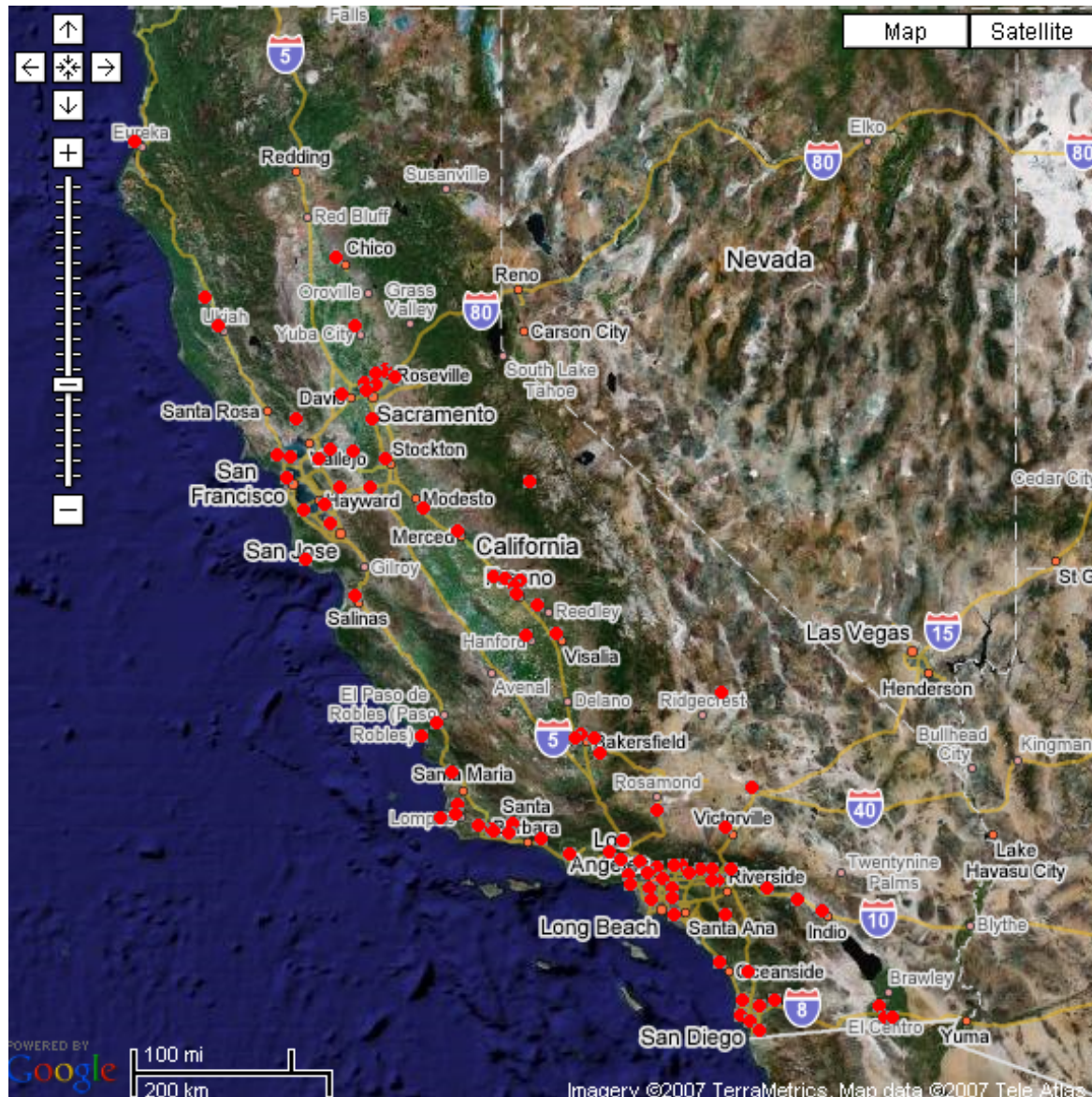
Boersma et al.

in Aura special issue of
JGR

Profiles available in an
excel spreadsheet, send
me an e-mail

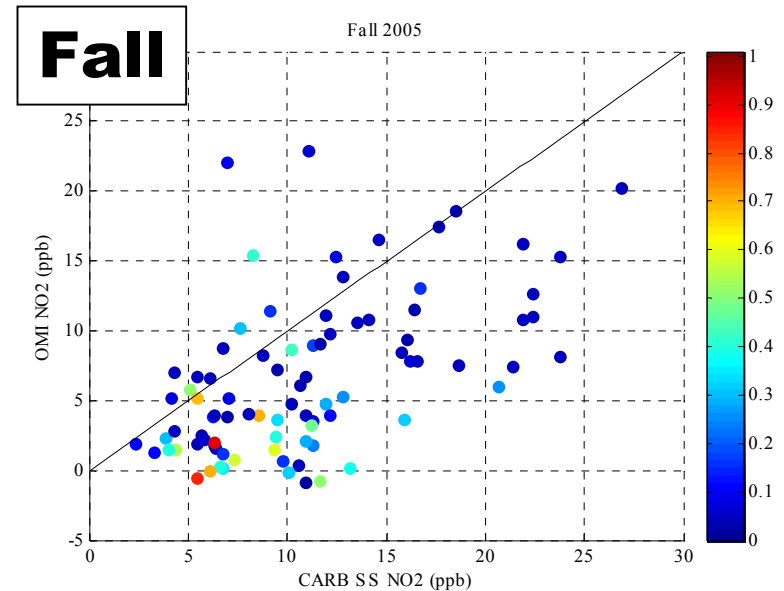
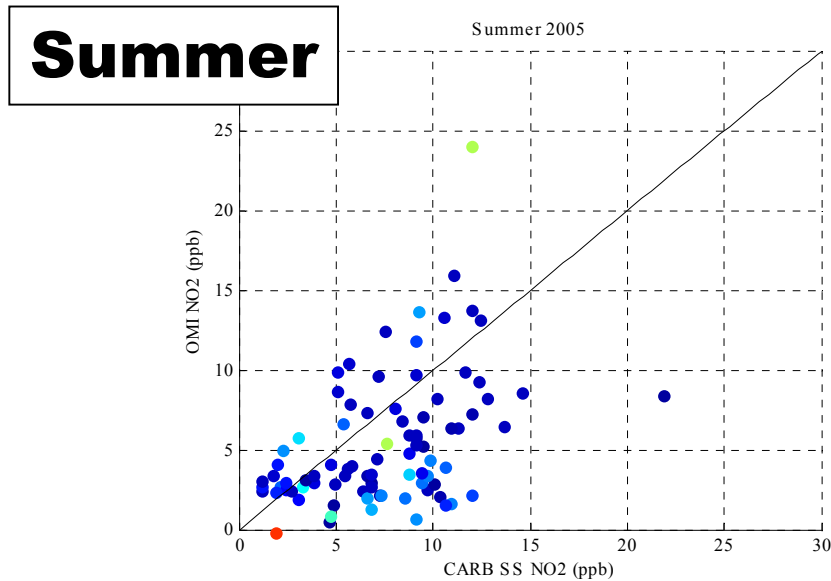
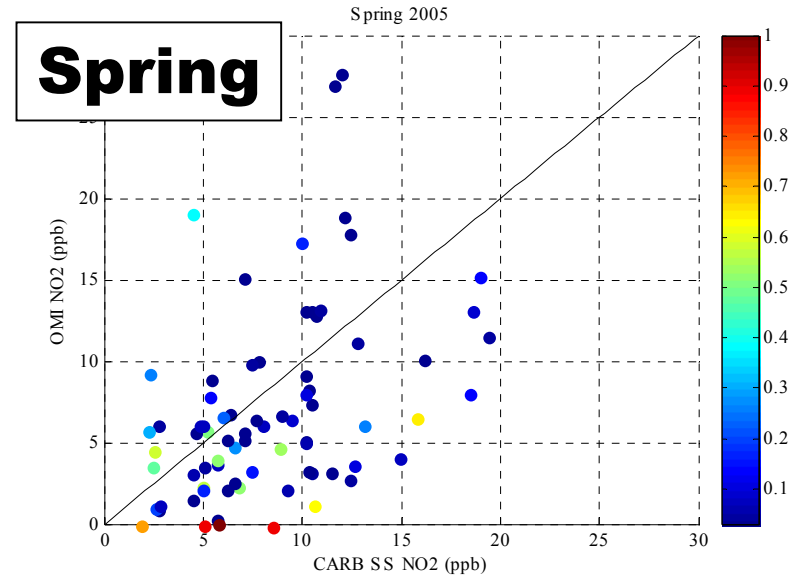
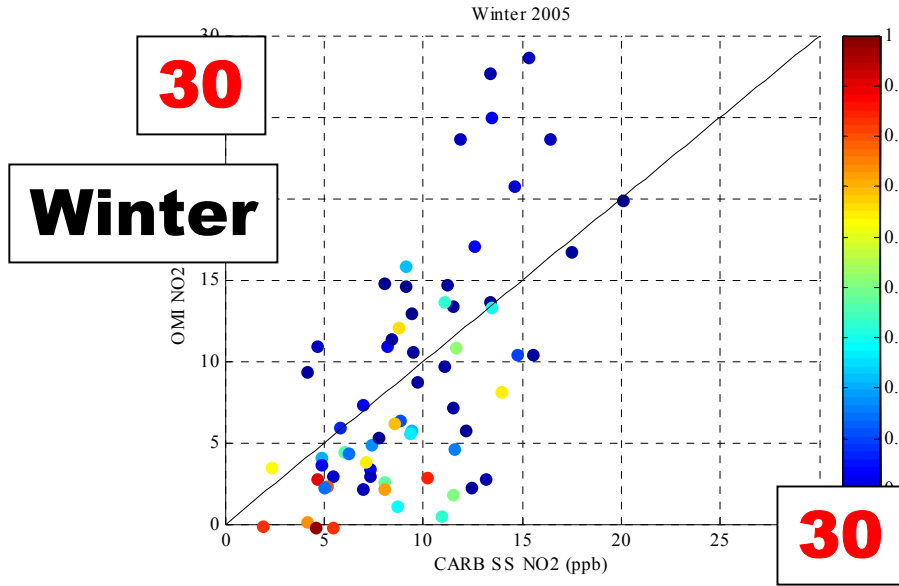


CARB Sites Measuring NO and O₃

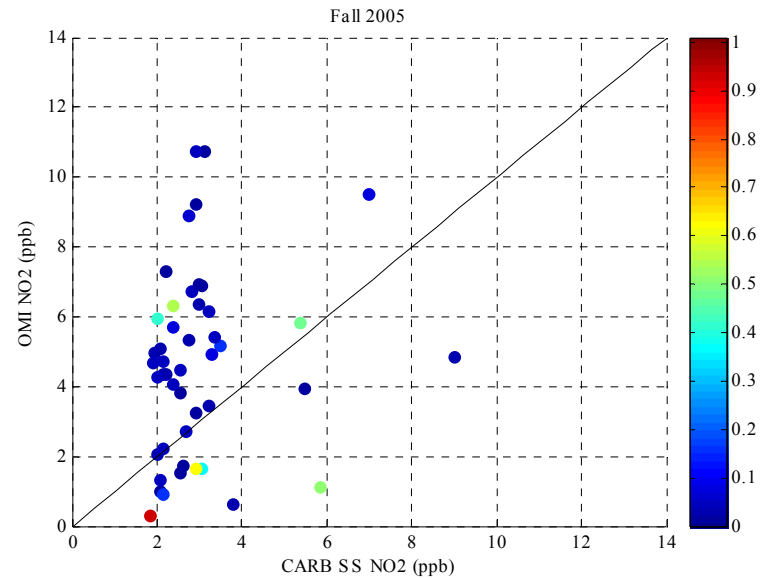
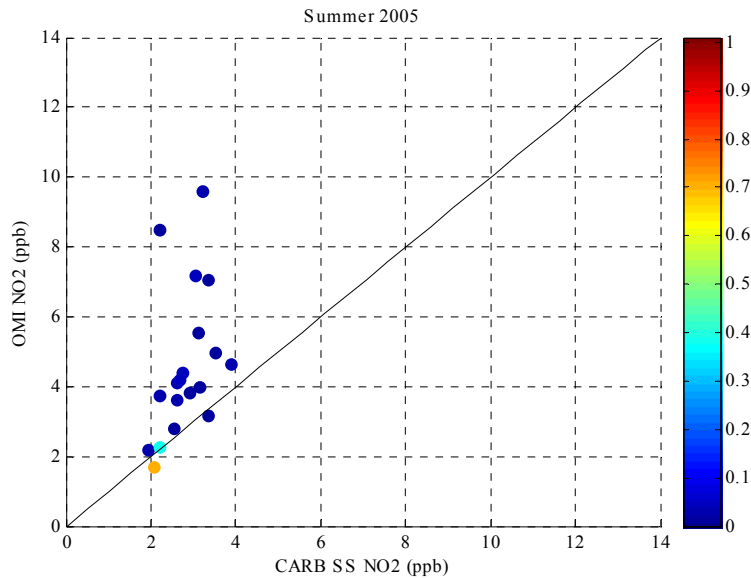
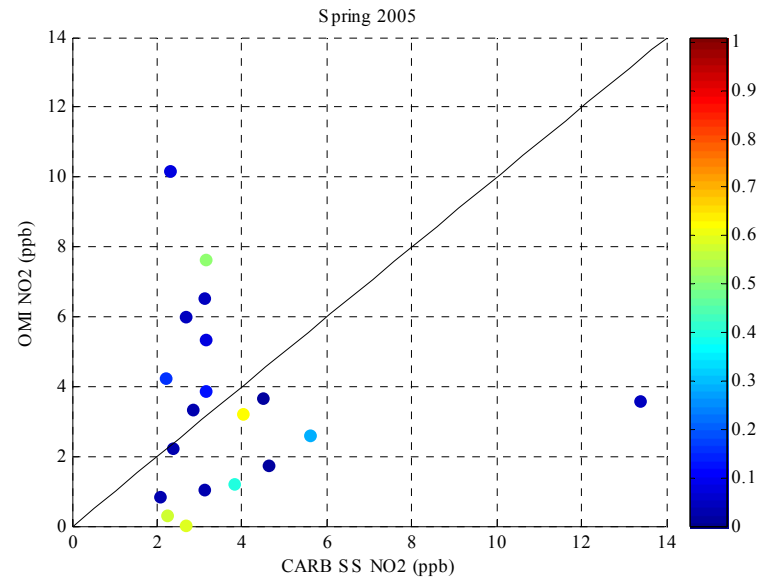
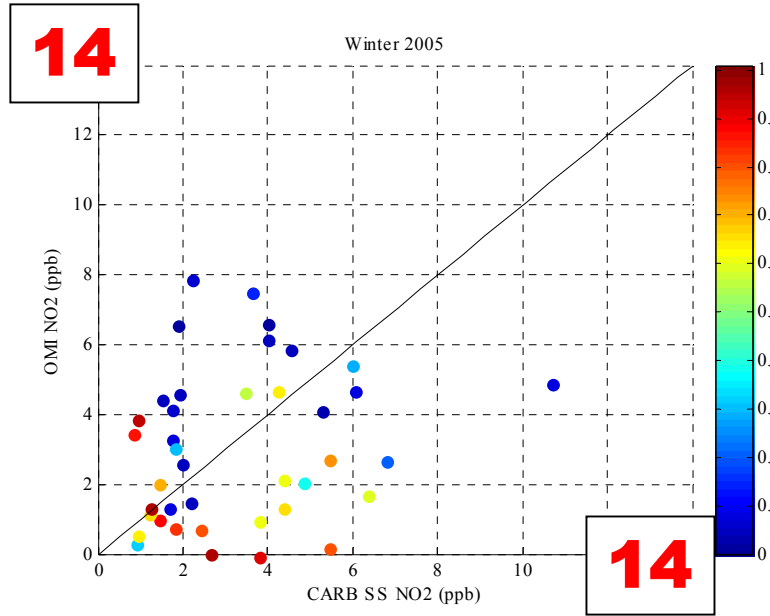


CARB NO2 PSS and OMI

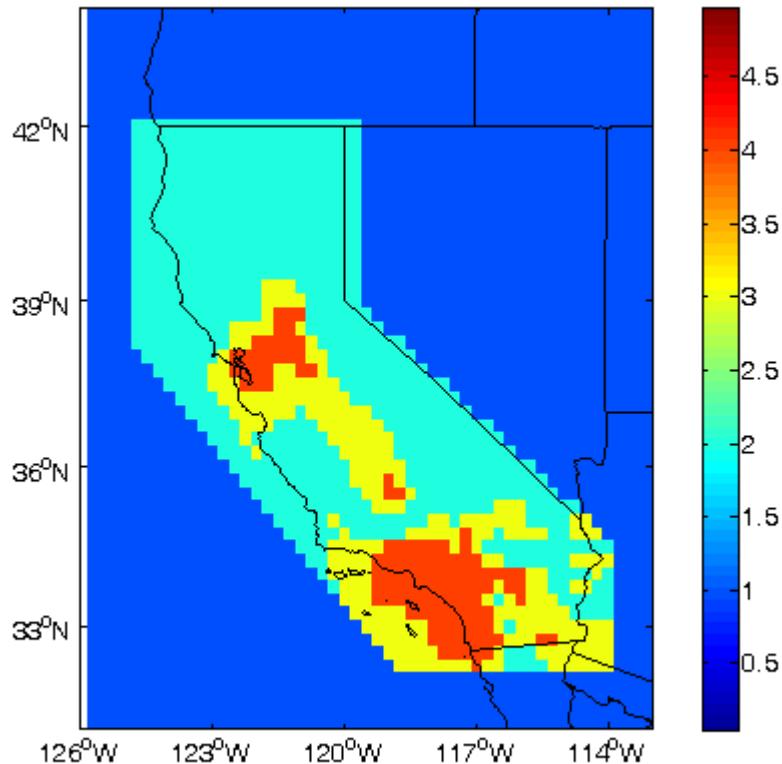
Site 2125—Redwood City (near San Francisco)



CARB NO2 PSS and OMI Site 2143 UC Davis



Winter (DEC/JAN/FEB) 2006



“Rural” California = cyan

winter average $< 2\text{E}15 \text{ mol NO}_2 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

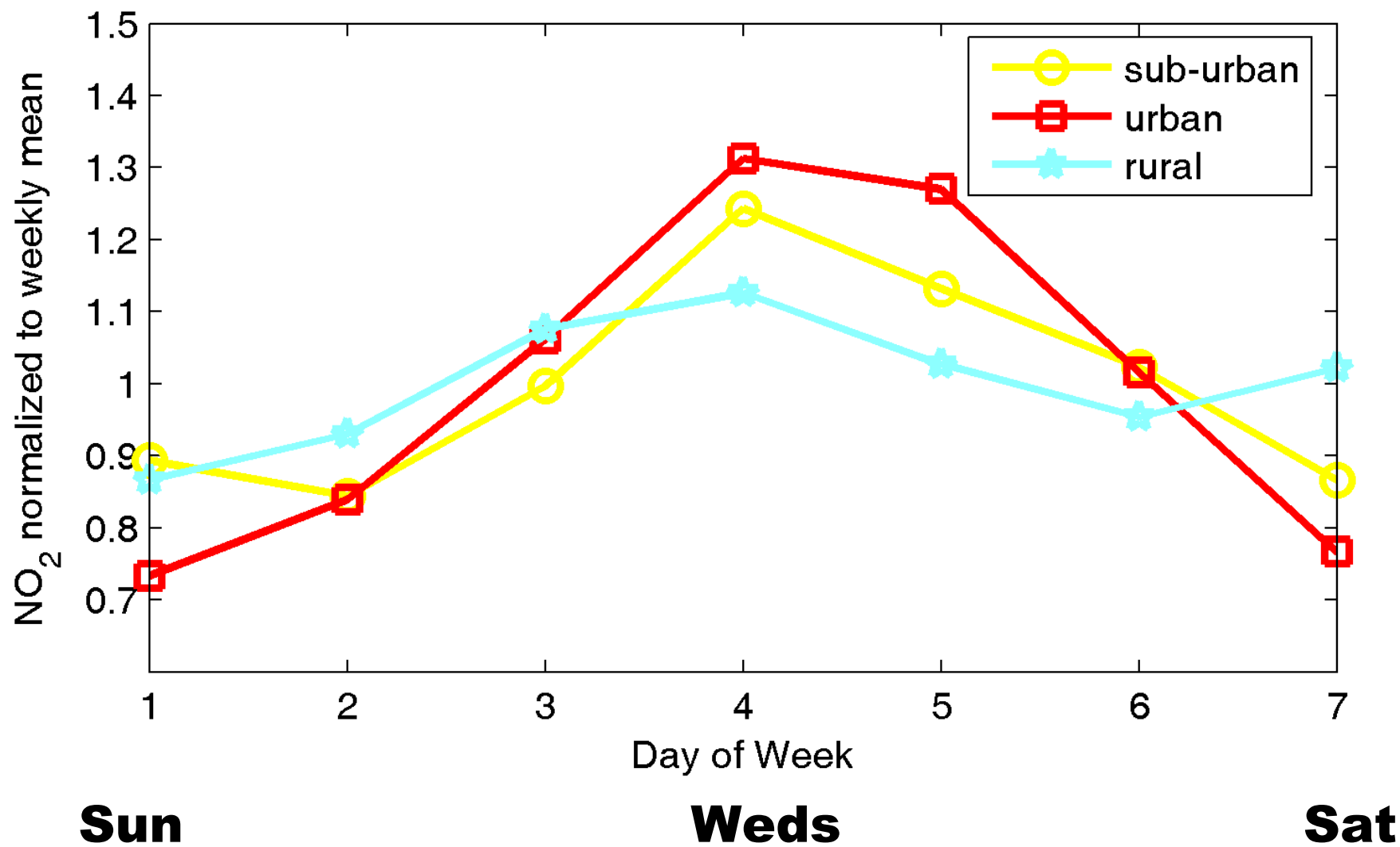
“Sub-Urban” California = yellow

$2\text{E}15 < \text{winter average} < 5\text{E}15 \text{ mol NO}_2 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

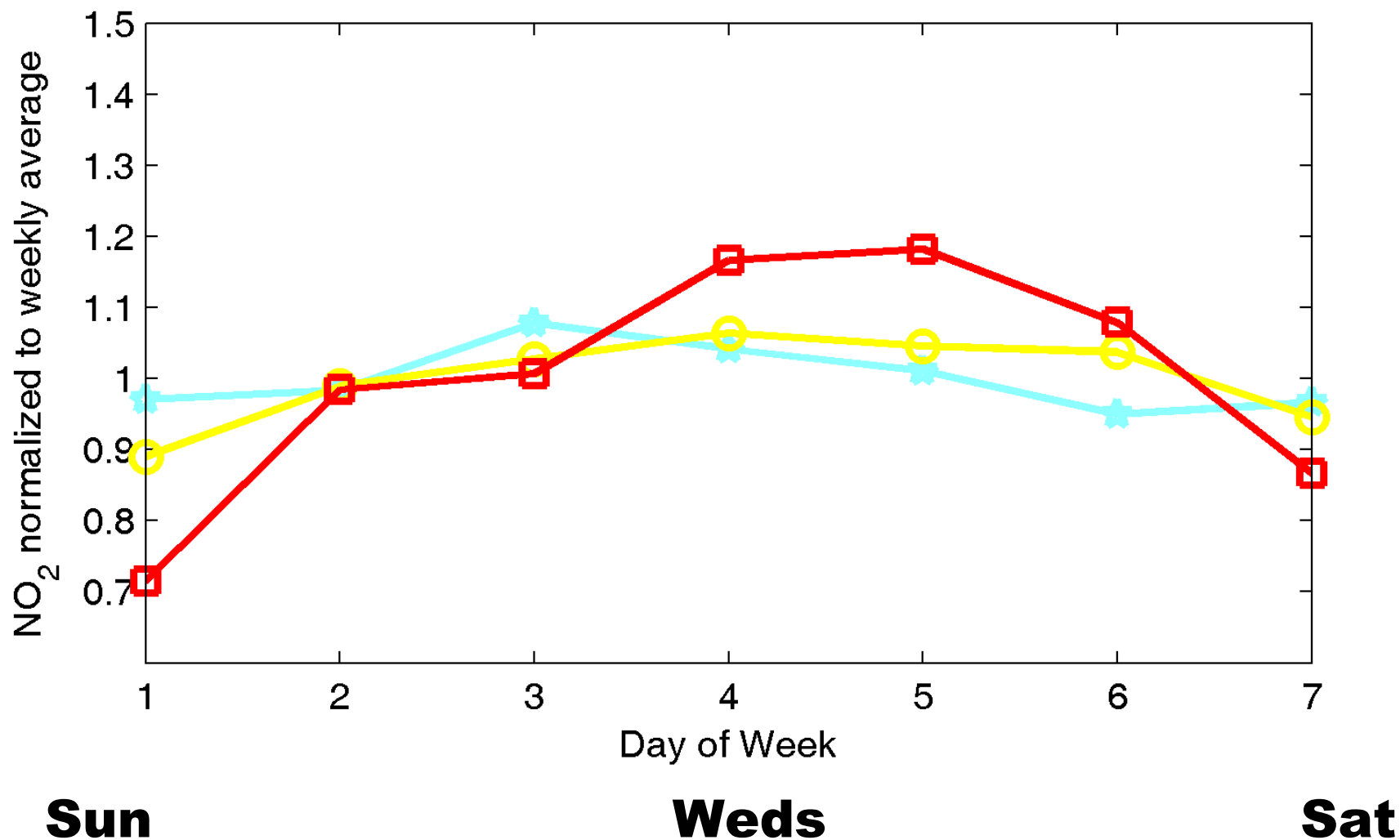
“Urban” California = red

winter average $> 5\text{E}15 \text{ mol NO}_2 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

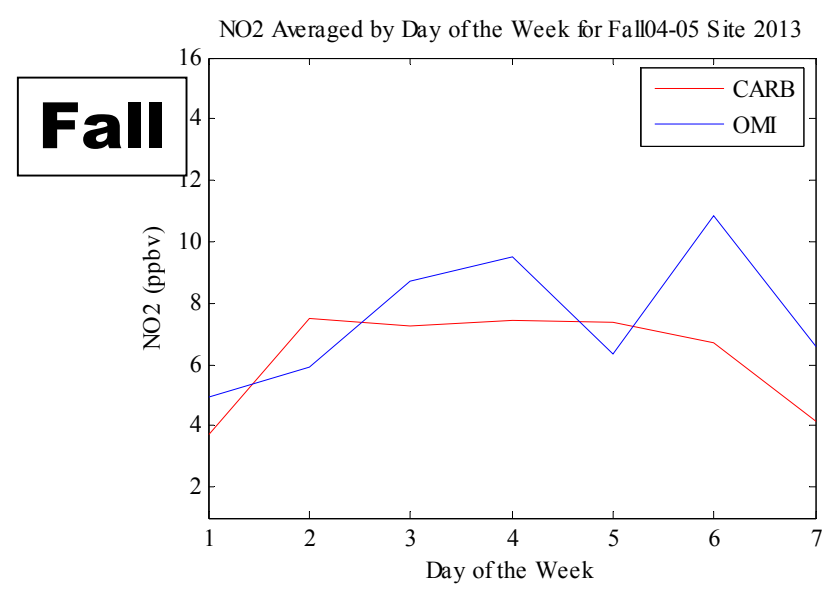
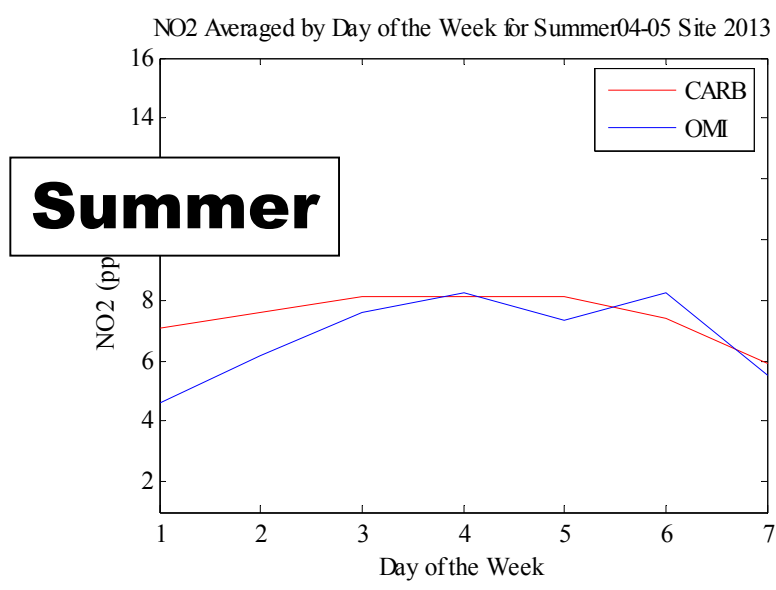
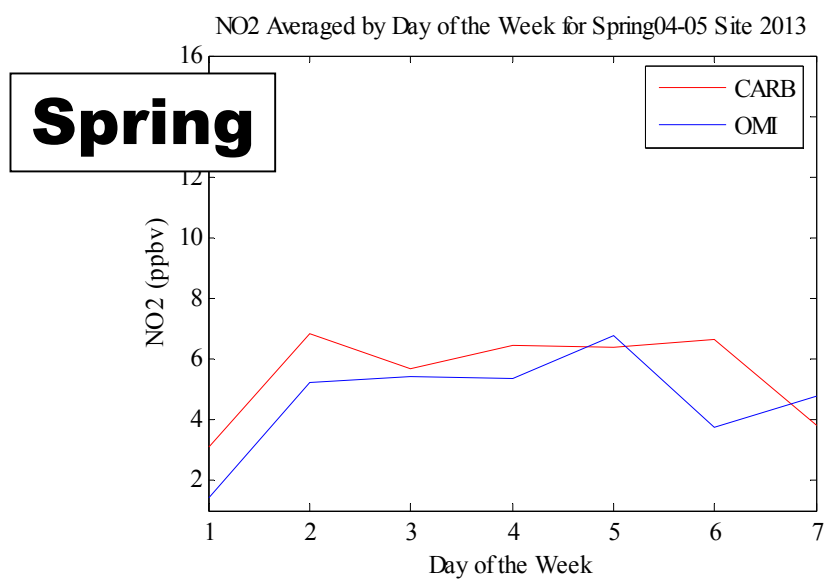
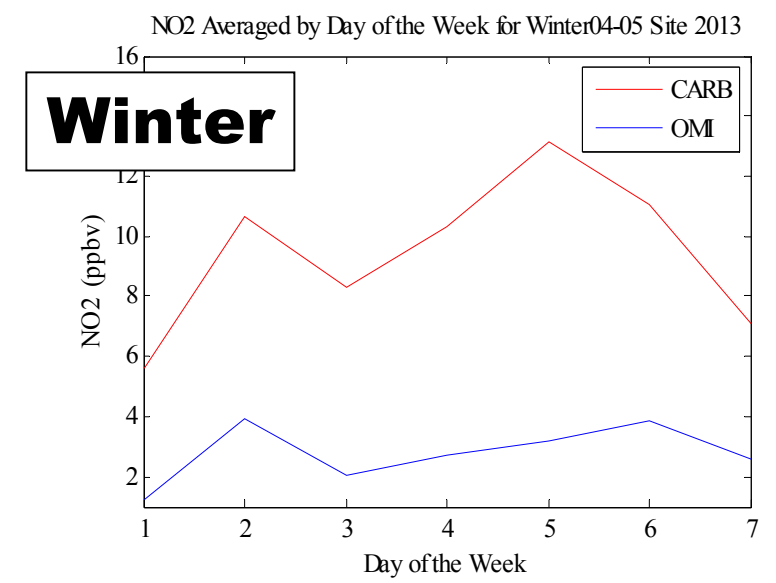
Spring



Summer



Day of the Week Variation by Season OMI

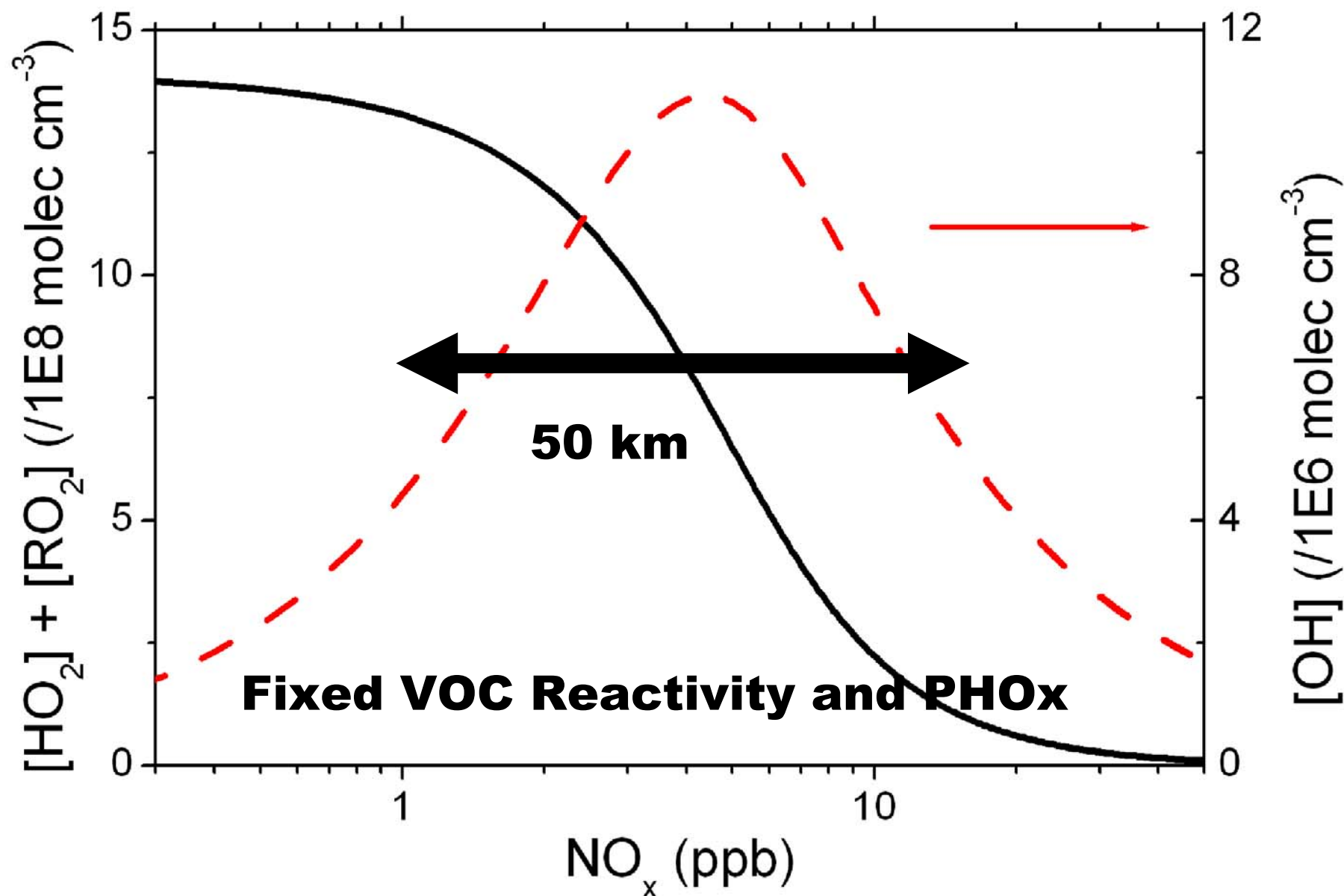


Fitting to an emissions inventory that doesn't vary by day of week introduces a bias (and one that will be different for models with large pixels sizes (sizes large compared to τ_{NO_2}) than models with small pixel sizes.

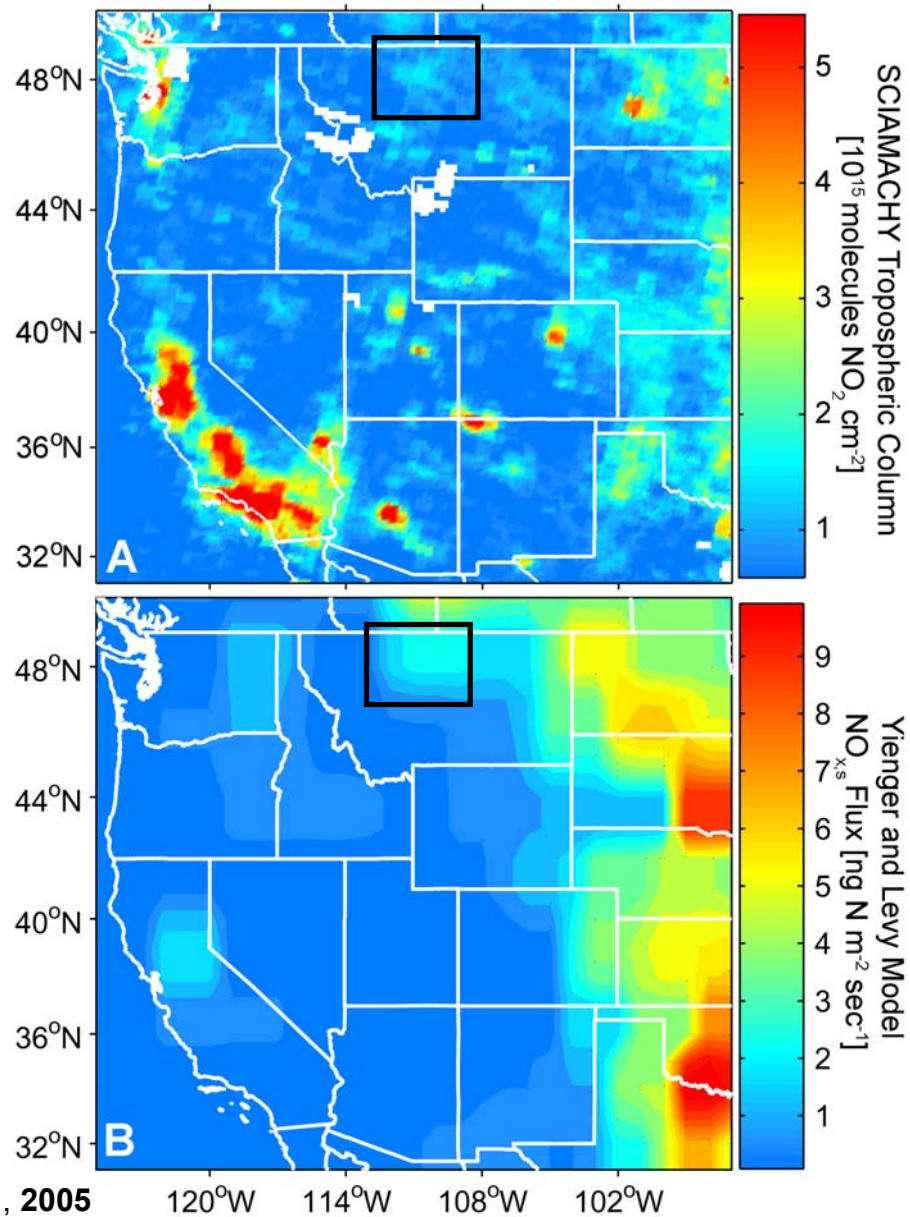
OH depends on NO_2 and therefore the NO_2 lifetime depends on NO_2 .

Also $\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3$ can contribute—especially in winter and this rate is maximum when $\text{NO}_2 = \text{O}_3$ and will be underestimated in large scale models.

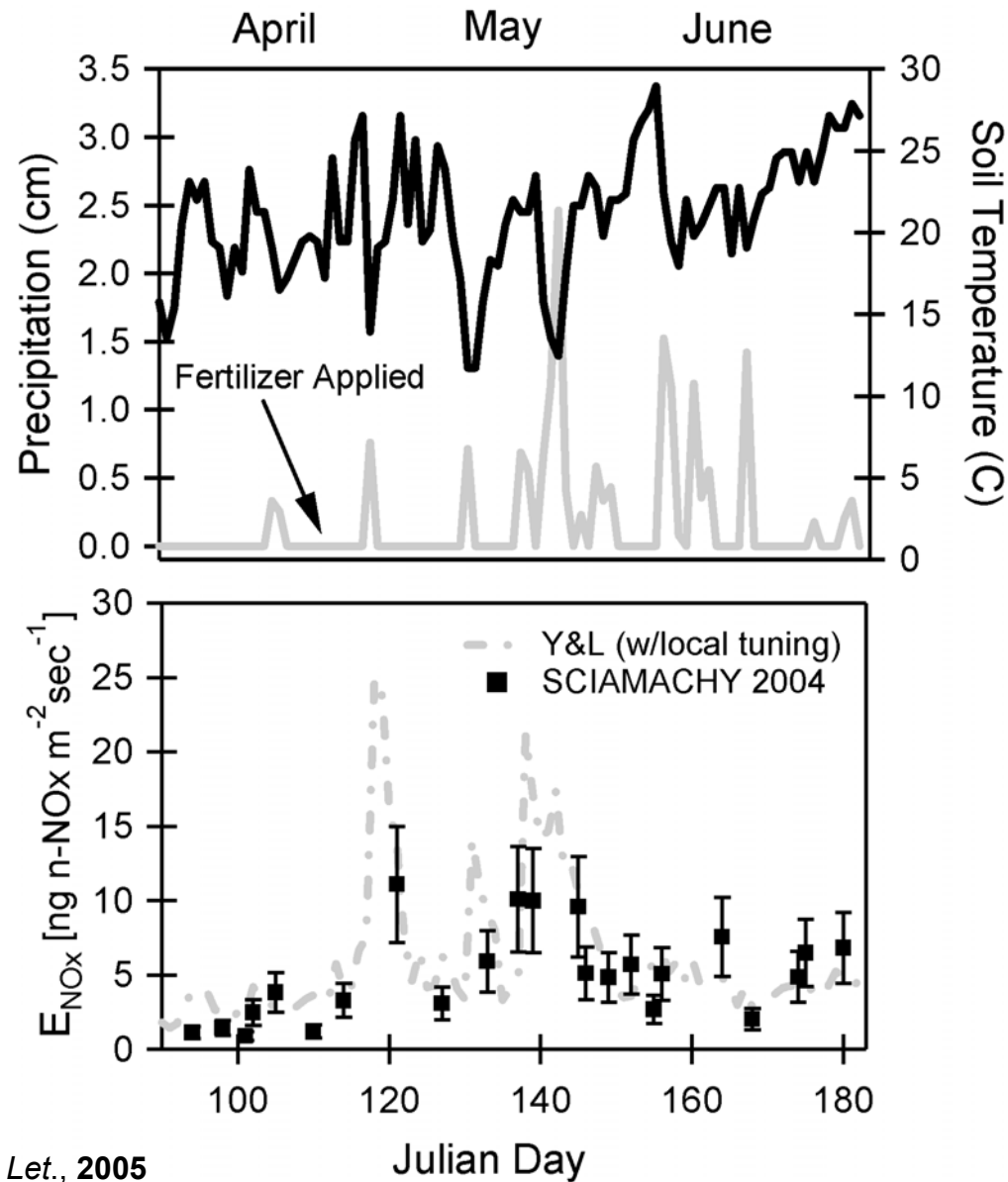
Concentrations of HO_x



Satellite Constraints on Soil NO_x Emissions

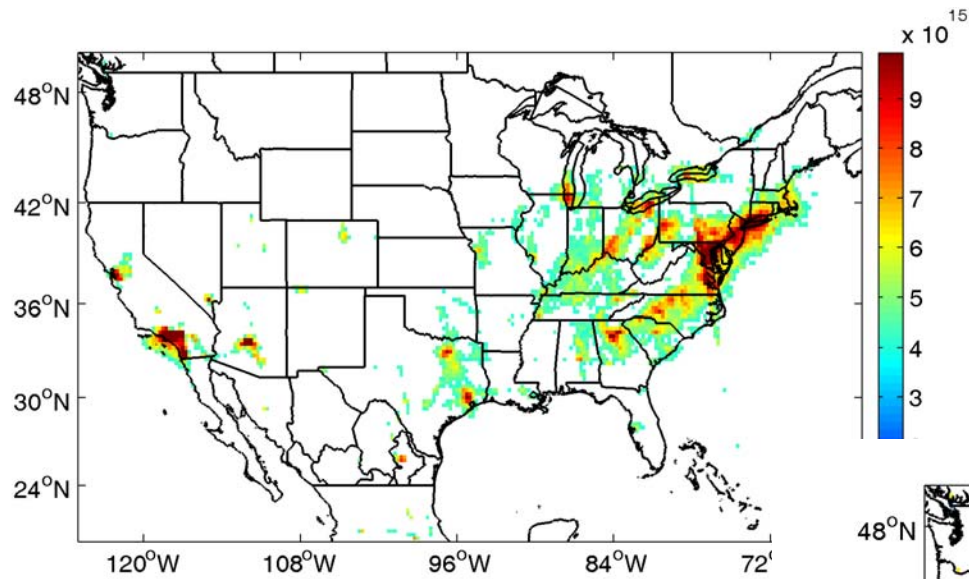


Soil NO_x Emissions

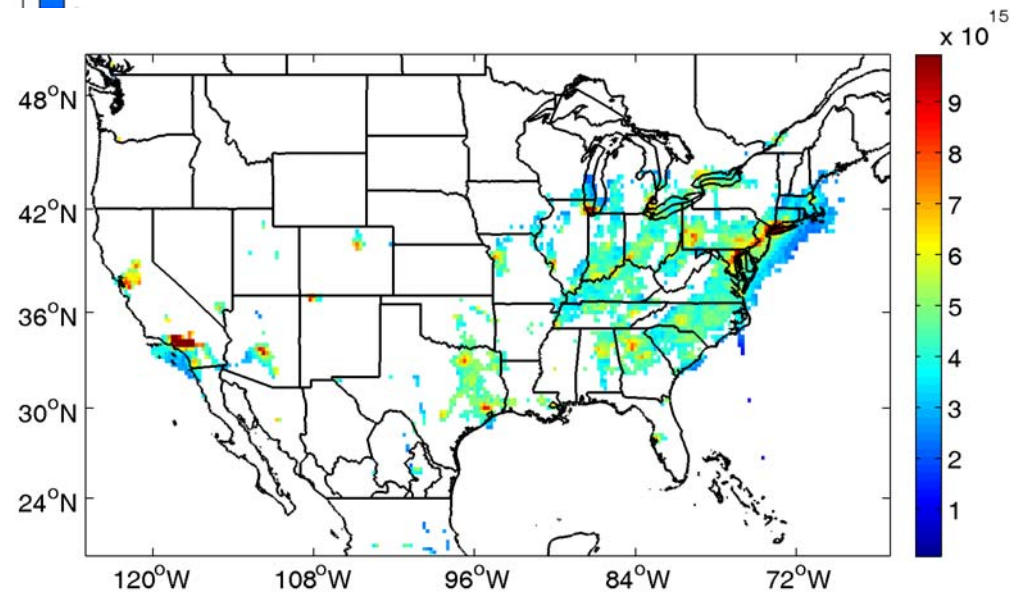


Urban Emissions

Winter

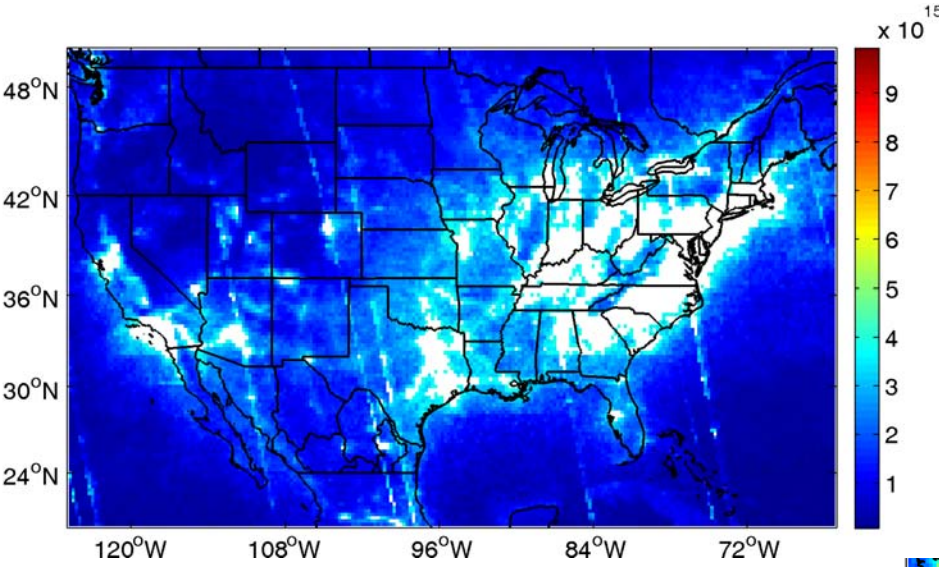


Summer

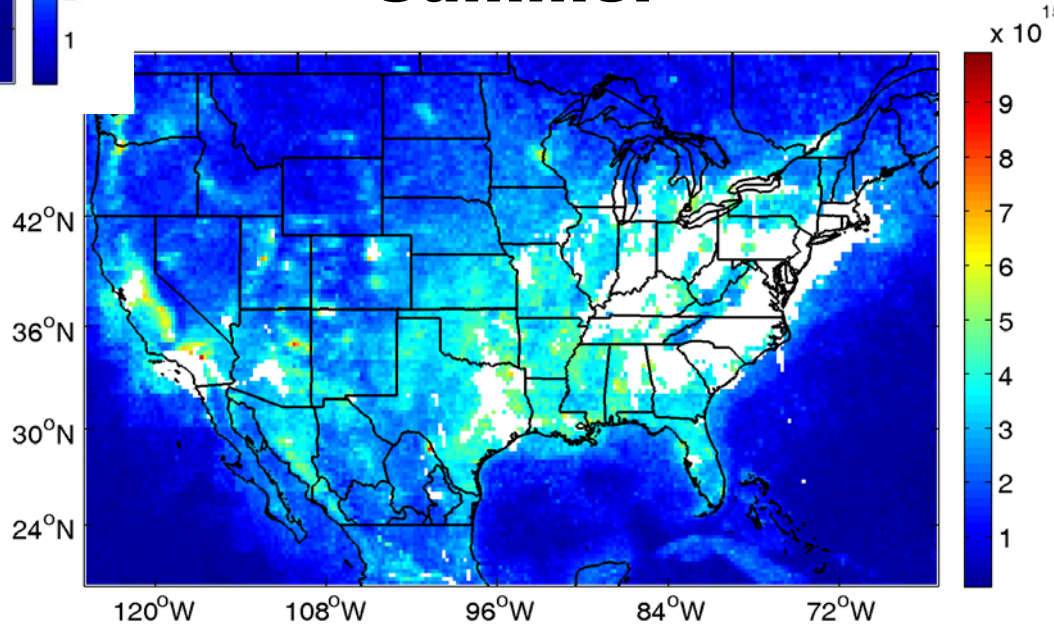


Rural locations: Agricultural Emissions&Lightning

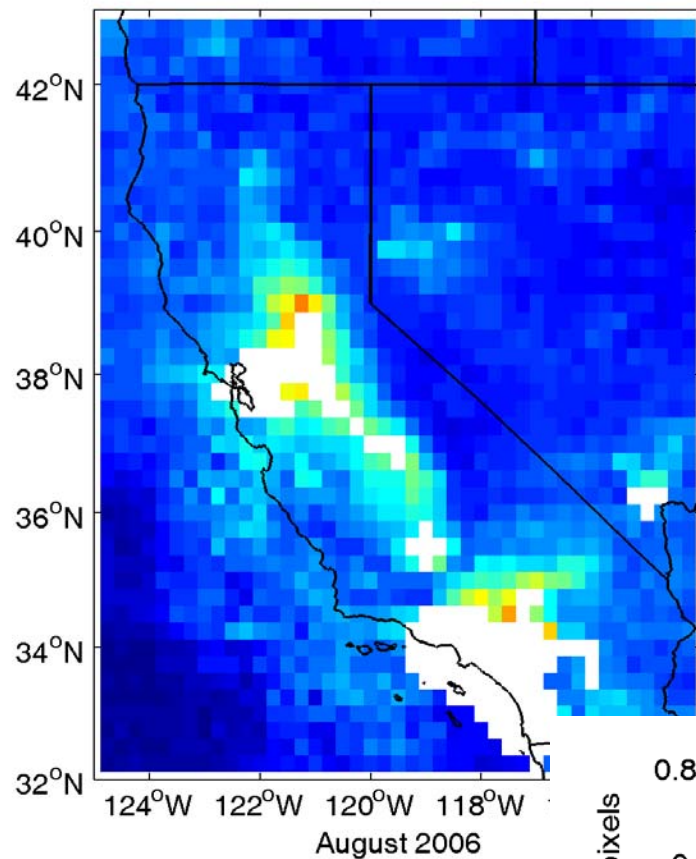
Winter



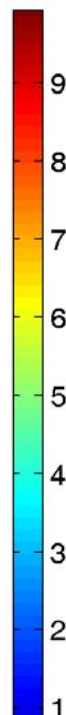
Summer



[Total VC NO₂] - Average "off-shore" VC

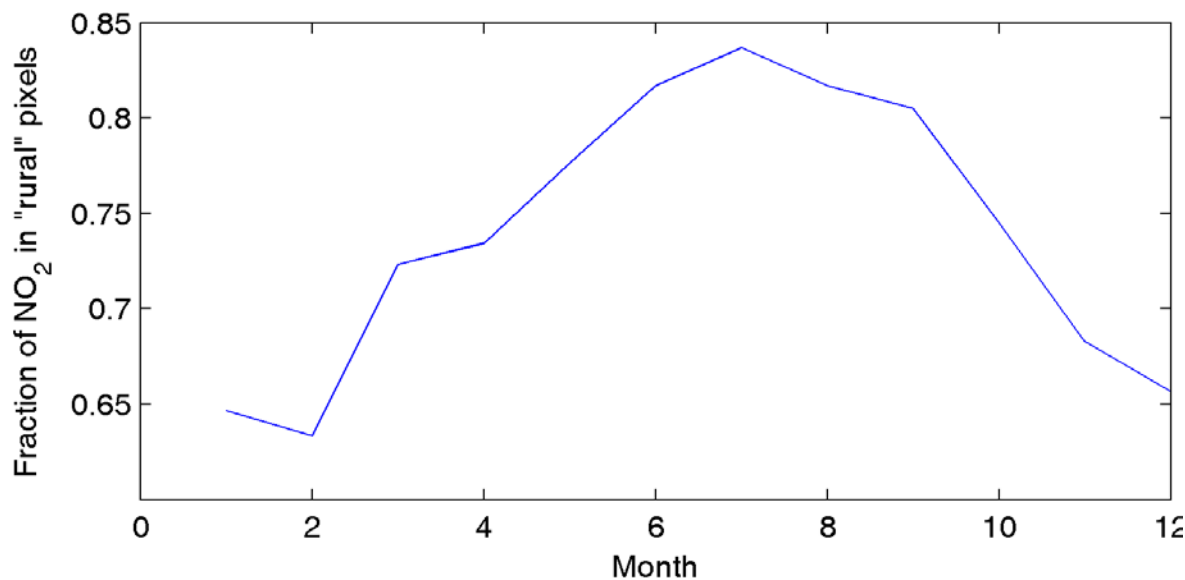


x 10¹⁵



Summer Rural Pixels

"Rural" Pixels



Conclusions/Ideas

- NO/NO₂ photostationary state is likely a more accurate way to calculate surface NO₂ from the monitoring network than using a model of NO_z. In any case it is model independent and preserves some separation between data and models.
- OH and NO₂ are strongly coupled on spatial scales of a single OMI/SCIA/GOME-II pixel.
- Day of week variation can teach us a lot about sources and the quality of retrievals—since some factors are not strongly correlated with day of week; AMFs, stratosphere, etc.
- Seasonal variations provide strong hints about soil emissions. More analysis of mechanisms needed.



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Andreas Richter, John Burrows**

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Chemistry Program and
California Air Resources Board**